XXXVIITH CONGRESS. EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) introduced a till rela-ve to the Sasitary Commission. Referred to the Mil-

tive to the same.

Mr. WILSON gave rotice that he should introduce Mr. WILSON gave rotice that he should introduce a bill authorizing the Fed-ral Government to take personal property in the Robel States where he owners have been found in rebellion against the Governhere

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution that the Judiciary Committee inquire what legislation, if any is necessary to restrict the sale of spirituous liquors in the District of Columbia while the soldiers are here.

Agreed to.

Mr. TEUMBULL (Rep., III.) offered a resolution
mesting the Scoredary of War to inform the Senate
mesther any contracts have been made except by the
regular officers, Commissary or Quartermaster, and if
the contract of the Senate,
mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) offered a resolution
mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) offered a peace-

oposing amend neuts to the Constitution for a peace-

proposing amendments to the Constitution are full adjustment of the present difficulties, which were referred to be pricted.

The proposed amendments to the Constitution are simply the old Cristenden resolutions of compromise. Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) presented a memorial from the citizens of Massachuseuts asking Congress to anaction the Saniary Commission; also, to provide a Saniary Board to go with each large body of troops.

Mr. Summer also presented a potition from the citizens of Massachuseuts, asking Congress to remove all cause of war, which, in view of the petrioners, is the continued permission of Slavery.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Lowa) presented a bill to establish an armory at Ruck Island, Hil. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) reported back the bill to alter and regulate the Navy rations. Passed.

Mr. Hale also reported the bill to provide for Assistant-Paymesters. Passed.

Mr. WILSON moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill to autho ize the employment of voluncers was passed. A greed to.

Some amendments were made. One was providing for volunteers to serve for three years.

Some amenaments over hor beautiful or volunteers to serve for three years.

The amendment to increase the salary of the Chaptain led to considerable discussion, but passed.

The bill was then passed—Yeas 35, Nays 5—Messrs.

Breckinninge, Johnson (Mo.), Polk, and Powell voting in the negative.

Mr. FOOT (Rep., Vt.) presented what purported to

se the credentials from the Governor of Kansas, of Frederick P. Stanton as Senator, in the place of Mr. Mr. LANE (Rep.) of Kansas, said that this looked

Air. LANE (Rep.) of Kansas, said that this looked like an attempt to bury a man before he was dead. He had been employed in raising a Brigade in Kansas, and when full, if the Brigade deared, he would take charge of the Brigade, and he then would currender his certificate, not to the Governor, who was actuated by a hostile feeling, but to the people of Kansas. He wanted the people of Kansas to select a successor, and when that was done there would be a man on the Senate floor true to the Union and to the cause of human freedom. The papers were referred to the Judiciary Com-

Mr. BROWNING (Rep., Ill.) offered a resolution that the Secretary of the Freezery pay the representa-tives of Stephen A. Doughas the amount of salary due him at the time of his dea h.

The House bill relaxing to the further collection of

Imposts was passed.
The Force bill was then taken up.
After considerable discussion, Mr. SAULSBURY
(Dem. Del.) moved to refer the bill to the Committee

on Jadiciary.
The bill was posted—Yeas, 36; Nays, 6—Messrs.
Breckinridge, Bright, Johnson of Missouri, Kennedy,
Polk, and Powell varing in the negative.
On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for the better
organization of the military establishment was taken

An amendment was passed providing for the Super-

intendent of the Military Academy to be sele ted from the Army, Engineer, Topographical, or Ordnance An amendment was adopted increasing the army

An amendment was adopted increasing the army rations, providing for 12 onaces of bread or flour, istead of 18, I pound of hard bread, fresh beef instead of ealt when required, beans and rice, potatoes when practicable three times a week; when not practicable, other food equivalent in value.

Mr. HARRISS (Rep., N. Y.) offered an amendment that, when the Cadets of the Military Academy be reported deficient in coadnet or study and discharged, they shall not be returned or reappointed, except on the recommendation of the Academia Board.

Mr. HALE proposed to add, "or appointed to any place in the army."

Place in the army."
Messrs. WH.SON, TRUMBULL, and NESMITH

oke against - uch addition. Mr. FESSENDEN (kep., Me.) moved to modify Mr.

Mr. FESSENDEN hep., Me.) moved to modify Mr.
Hale's a sendment, so as to read, "Not appointed to
any place in the army be one his class left the academy
and received his commission," which was accepted.
The amendment, as amended, was adopted.
Mr. WADE (Rep., Ohio) would strike out the
eleventh section, which provides that the President
may fill varancies in the Military Academy, and add
two coders from each State to be appointed by Sena-

Mr. RICE (Dem., Minn.) moved to strike out that

Mr. RICE (Pem., Minn.) moved to strike out the portion giving the President power to fill vacancies.

After debate, Mr. Rice withdrew his motion, and the motion to strike out was carried.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out of the fifth section that portion adding, "by the promotion of officers to the Engineer corps." Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following are the Select Committees annoused:
To inquire and report relative to the establishment of a Notice of the setablishment of a Notice of the Select Of the Align's nice-Measts. Moorehead, McClemand, Biogham. Kellong (Mich.), Stratton, Delano, Rolling (Mich.), Vandever, and Walkes.

To imprire ento the subject of Army Contracts—Measts. Van Wyck, Washburne, Hohnan, Fenton, Dawes, Steele (N.J.), and Jukes.

nckson.
the Pacific Reilrond-Mosers Curtis, Campbell, Mallery,
Cox, Webster, Franchot, Arnold and Thayer.
. VALLANDI(14HAM (Dem., Ohio) effered a

Mr. VALLANDITERIAM (Dem., Unio) chered a premuble substantially as follows:

Whereas, it is rumored that Mesers Gilman and Marston of New-York, Charles J. Beitles of Pennsylvania, Edward McPherson of Pennsylvania, and Samuei R. Curties, helding seats in this House, have been aware into military service under the authority of the United States, and whereas Janes H. Campbell of Pennsylvania has also been scutified on the floor of the House (he holds a military service).

commission it havelone committee on Elections be instructed to squire and reports either tunnecessary delay whether the general as the committee of the missing seats here, and at each of the missing seats here, and at each of the missing seats here, and at the same time holding military office under the authority of the nited States are constitutionally disqualified from being memoris of this House while holding such military commissions.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., III.) desired the resolution to

he on the table.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM and two similar cases have heretofore been decided by the House, and it was de-termined that they were disqualified as members, ow-ing to their military commissions. He did not wish to trespass on the patience of the House by chaborate re-marks at this time; but this being a grave matter, in-volving a Constitutional question, it should be investi-

Mr. McKNIGHT (Rop., Penn.) wanted an amendment made, namely, to insert Mr. Vallandigham's name in the resolution; for after the gentleman's speech on Wednesday, the Committee on Elections ought to examine Mr. Vallandigham's credentials, to ascertain whether or not he was accredited to the wrong

Congress.
Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied that if the gentleman wanted any personal controversy with him, he could have it elsewhere, whenever and wherever he should decide. He came into the House to abide by the rules and usages of decoram, and did not mean to violate these.

iolate them. Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep., Pa.)-Neither do I mean There were criez of order during this spirited col-

There were criez of order during this spirited coldoury.

Air. CAMPBELL (Rep., Penn.) said, as for himself, whose name was mentioned in the resolution, he held his seat here by virtue of the confidence of the people of the XIth Congressional District of Pennsylvania; his commission as Colonet was under the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. He held no two offices under the Federal Government. He had taken the oath of allegiance and to support the Constitution as Mr. Vallancigham did, and in this respect they were even. This matter did not rise to the dignity of a legal question. If this House should decide there was any conflict of commissions in his case he would resign his seat here, and follow the flag of the country in the open field, wherever it may be. [Applause.]

Mr. BINGHAM (Rep., Ohio) did not understand Mr. Campbell to say be held a commission under the Federal Government, and therefore did not understand the facts to be as stated in the resolution.

Mr. CURTIS (Rep., Iowa), as his name was in the resolution, made a few remarks, showing that his position as a member of the House of Representatives and a military officer were not incompatible. He held his military commission under the State of Iows. He asked Mr. Vallandigham whether he, too, was not an officer of militia.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied in the affirmative.

was adopted requesting the Attorney-General to lay before the House a copy of his opinion, referred to in the President's special Message.

The resolution was amended at the instance of Mr. VALIANDIGHAM, so as to call for a report in relation to the suspension of the writ of babeas corpus. The House took up and merely read through the bill making appropriations for the Legislative, Excentive, and Judwinl expenses; also the bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses, and then passed both of them. on of them. On motion of Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.), the House went isto Committee of the Woole on the bill to au-thorize the employment of volunteers to aid in suppress

rebellion, and defending the Government of United States.

The President is authorized by the bill to accept the say deem proper to the number of lad, 600, and to pay the expenses of the same five hundred millions of dol-

lars are appropriated.

Mr. ALLEN (Dem., Ohio) desired to amend so as to limit the acceptance of the volunteers to one year, believing that the rebellion can be put down in less than three years. He expressed perfect willingness to vote twice the amount of money and number of men montioned in the bill, if necessary to secure the enforcement of the laws and suppress the present evolution.

Mr. BLAIR (Rep., Mo.) said-The President may, by the terms of the bill, accept the services of volun-teers for one, two, or three years, but not exceeding three years, and all may be disbanded if the war is sooner concluded.

sooner concluded.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio) supposed that there was some reason for proposing a larger number of men and a greater amount of money than the President recommended, and he would like to know what it was

mended, and he would like to know what it was.

Mr. BLAIR responded that, in order to suppress rebellion, the Committee on Military Affairs were not only disposed to grant what was asked, but to provide for all emergencies during the recess of Congress.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dear., Oh o), was for supporting the bonor and dignity of the country within the limit of the Constitution, and which a reasonable necessity demands. But he was unterly opposed to any measure which forces on the Administration more men and money than the exigencies of the service require. He was opposed to the locrease of the regular army when it was apparent that volunteers are the proper force to suppress the rebellion. He was opposed to tills of indemnity to cover up the acts of the Administration rather than to relieve the country of embarrassment.

Mr. BLAIR briefly replied, saying that the esti-mates not only covered the volunteers, but the ad-dicional regular troops. Congress might not deem it necessary to grant the latter. He repeated that it was the duty of Congress to provide such forces as may possibly be required after Congress shall have ad-normed.

the duty of Congress to provide such forces as may possibly be required after Congress shall have adjourned.

Mr. DIVEN (Rep., N. Y.) was willing to vote for the proposed, as large armies would be required at Pensacola, Charleston, and other rebellious places in our Confederacy. He for one responded to the sements of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Hickman) expresset yesterday. If half a million of men were not sufficient, he would vote for a million. He had confidence in the President and his advisors, and would give to bim the broadest discretion.

Mr. McCLERNAND (Dem., Ohio) would give the President all the men and all the money that he asked, and would do this on the ground that the Administration is better acquainted than the House are with what is required. He (McClernand), however, would hold the Fresident responsible for the expenditure of the money, and the successfuluse of the military forces.

Mr. MOORHEAD (Rep., Pa.) wanted the bill to stand as reported by the Committee. He was opposed to the proposed reduction from 500,000 to 400,000 men. He expressed his confidence in the Administration and the old chiefts in who controls and directs the war movement. They would not spend a dollar or employ a man more than would be necessary to put down the rebellion—and down it must go.

Mr. HARDING was in favor of giving anythmount of money and any number of men to support, maintain and defend this Government; but he was against voting more than was necessary. He was decidedly and unconditionally in favor of defending and supporting the Government, the best Government on this continent—but at the same time he was against the subjution of the Southern States. He, however, did not understand this bill to look to such subjugation, but to the support and maintenance of the Government. Though he and his collesques come from Kentucky, they represented as loyal a set of Union men as were to be found in any part of the United States, but they were opposed to subjugation. He was anxious to do all he could to save Kentuc

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem., Ohio) propose an amendment to the bill, namely: That before the President shall have the right to call out more volunan amendment to the bill, halley? That select the resident shall have the right to call out more volunteers he shall appoint some Commissioners to accompany the army on i smarch, to receive and consider propositions, if any may be submitted from the Executive of the so-called Confederate States, or any one of them, looking to a suspension of bostilities, and the return of said States or any of them to the Federal Constitution and authorities. Mr. Vallandigham alleded to the fact that when Utah was in rebellion three Commissioners were appointed to accompany the army which moved into that territory, and certainly the case now presented was one of far greater importance to the whole country. The army now should go forth with the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other. He offered the amendment in good faith, and for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was a disposition here to listen to terms of accommodation. He would vote just as many men, and as much as was necessary to protect and defend the Federal Government. It was against aggressive and defensive warfare that he raised his voice.

Mr. WRIGHT (Dem., Pa.) said that he was opposed to the amendment.

to the amendment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM to Mr. Wright—Are you opposed to the return of the Seceded States?

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he was not.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM further asked: If the Seceded States desire to return without fighting or striking another blow did the gentleman intend that they should stand up and be compelled to receive our shot, the edge of the sword, and the point of the bayonet?

shot, the edge of the sword, and the point of the bayonet?

Mr. WRIGHT replied: When those who are fighting under the standard of Rebellion bay down their arms and sue for peace, and surrender their leaders, then he was for peace, lapplause] and not otherwise. It was not his purpose to regard this as a war of subjugation. The march of the army of the loyal States was to defend the integrity of the Government, not to rob Southern men of their property or interfere with the negro question, and so long as the object and design was to preserve the integrity of the Union he was opposed to any proposition for peace while those men held arms in their hands. Without saying anything about the Commissioners who accompanied the Utah Army, he alluded to the fact that Commissioners went with the army into Mexico. Why did he (Wright) justify that? Bocause that was a conflict between two independent nations. The present war was raised by members of our own household—those who, by their rebellious acts, and produced want, and almost famine, and paralyzed the pursuits of industry. We wanted to subjugate traitors that patriots may live and that the laws may be supreme.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep. O.) moved an amendment to Mr. Vallandighsm's proposition, to read, that the was viscourable prosequed to the effectual putting down

Mr. Vallandigham's proposition, to read, that the war be vigorously prosecuted to the effectual putting down

of the rebellion.

Mr. VALI.ANDIGHAM said that the character of his colleague's amendment would be well understood to be the prosecution of a vigorous war against innocent men who are seeking to return to the authority of

this Government.

Mr. HUTCHINS'S amendment was agreed to, and
Mr. Vallandigham's proposition, as thus modified, re-

jected.
Mr. DIVEN offered an amendment that the officers to Mr. DIVEN offered an amendment that the officers to be appointed to the forces authorized by this bill, be selected from persons educated at the West Point Academy, or from persons who have served in the regular army not less than five years. He said, in the course of his remarks, this war was to maintain the integrity of the Constitution, and not trample on the rights of the States. These rights must be beld inviola e forever or the fair fabric of the Union must crumble into dust.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (Dem., Ky.) returned his thanks to Mr. Diven, not only for the amendment he hoffered, but for the sentiments be had avowed. Touly security against disunion is the preservation the Constitution and the sacred rights of the States intelligent officers at the neads of regiments and brig-ades. He was as much against political generals as he was against political partisans.

was against political partisans.

Mr. SHELLABERGER (Rep., Ohio) moved to amend Mr. Diven's amendment by adding, "Or who shall have been in actual service, and in war shown efficiency and capacity for such commands." He briefly advocated his proposition, which, together with Mr. Diven's amendment, was rejected.

Various amendments were made, but the prominent features were retained, including the giving authority to the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers.

asked Mr. Vallandigham whether he, too, was not an officer of militia.

Mr. Vallandigham replied in the affirmative.
Mr. BurnerTr (Dem., Ky.) offered a provise that the military force hereby provided shall not be employed in subjugating and helding as a conquered province any Southern State, lately one of the United States.

The question was taken, and the provise rejected.
Mr. BIRCKMAN (Rep., Pa.) thought that a hundred the rand not a would be sufficient to restore obedience to the Constitution in the second States; but the

smaller the number of men the greater the time smaller the number of men the greater the time would be required to accomplish the object in view. He did not know whether it was contemplated to subjugate the South, but he did know that it was the partose to force the South into submission. There could be no loyalty without such submission. We, of the loval Stares, intend to educate the robels in a different doctrine, and if we are ultimately forced to bring them into adject subjection to the Constitution, it will be their and not our fault. Armies will be readed on the Samhera count. Every foot of it be needed on the Southern coast. Every foot will have to be threatened, and perhaps invade will have to be threatened, and perhaps invaded, and the reas darkened with our fleets; and perhaps it will be necessary to leave the track of the chariot wheels of war so deep in Southern soil that a century cannot erase them. He would vote for such an amount of

of war so deep in Southern soil that a century cannot erase them. He would vote for such an amount of men and money as wor all make the war effectual, and a terror to evil doers for all time to come.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Rep., Pa.) did not exactly agree with his colleague (tickman). He would not argue for subjugating the South. He distinguished between the loyal men and the traiters of the South. He knew that in Missouri, in Western Virginia, in good old Kentucky, and in Eastern Tennessee, there were as loyal men as ever membed under the flag of the company, and as true to all constitutional obligations. He thought it best, her and elsewhere, while men were talking about gried extraitors to powder, to urge the necessity of putting a.us in the hands of the loyal men of the South. It was to support the constitutional of the South. It was to support the constitutional ights of all sections that the struggle is now going on. The Union should be aroused to Revolutionary life, and tremendous efforts abould be made to crush out the traitors at the very earliest moment.

Mr. COX (Dem., Ohio), briefly mentioned that it was the duty of the representatives of the people to distrust the power of the Executive, and further that they should not go beyond the President's recommendation in the extent of men and money for which he has asked.

Mr. BURNETT desired to thank Mr. Hickman and

Mr. BURNETT desired to thank Mr. Hickman and expressions of the views of their side of the House with regard to this war. It there was any one traif of character be (Burnett) admired in Mr. Hickman more than another it was his frankness and candor. The gentleman did not conceal his purposes. He (Hickman) told his (Burnett's) colleague (Harding) that it was the purpose of the eighteen Northern States to reduce Kentucky to abject submission.

Mr. HICKMAN explained that he believed that his regards was that they intended to bring disloyally to

meky to abject submission.

Mr. HICKMAN explained that he believed that his remark was that they intended to bring disloyal y to submission to the obligations of law—to its acknowledgment. Whether it was necessary to go any further than this, it was for gentlemen who occupy a position of rebellion to determine.

Mr. BURNETT, resming, said: Mr. Hickman had told the House that they wished "to make the tracks of the chariot wheels of war so deep that it would require a century to remove them." Could any man doubt the purpose of this grand array of military force, the granting of 190,000 more volunteers than the President has asked, and in addition seven hundred and twenty-six milions of dollars. Kentucky has no sympathy with a war for the surjugation of the Southern States. She has so solemnly declared. She has said that she would resist with arms such an attempt at subjugation. This was not his language, but it was the language of the Union party of Kentucky. He would tell Mr. Hickman there were none but loyal and true men in Kentucky, and when she comes to act as a State, she will be a unit, and all will act together. He trusted such would be the case.

The bill was subsequently reported to the House, when the amendments were concurred in, including the following proposed by Mr. Colfax: "All letters written by soldiers may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, the postage to be paid by the recipients."

The bill passed at 5 p. m., and the House adjourned.

aid by the recipients.

STATE SOVEREIGNTY. From an Address by ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, delivered a Mamezoneck on July 4. "Permit me to refer to some circumstances tending to show that THE UNION was the direct product of the

They had no connection with each other. They had no connection with each other. They had no connection with each other. They had no axistence as sovereignties. They were colonies—mere dependencies upon the British Crown.

"No one can deny that they became sovereign and independent States in and by the Declaration of Independence—together, not separately—by a single joint.

"No one can deny that they became sovereign and independent States in and by the Declaration of Independence—together, not reparately—by a single joint act; so that it is untrue that any State ever had a separate sovereignty as a separate State. It is only as united States that the sovereignty of the States was achieved.

"There is not a solitary public act from the 4th day of July, 1776, when the United States ceased to be colonice, that recognized a separate existence of any State disconnected from the others.

"In the first General Congress that ever met, in 1774, Patrick Henry said:

"The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New-Yorkers, and New-Englanders are as more. I am not a Virginian, but as American." All distinctions are thrown down; all America is thrown into one mass.

"In 1775, an ordinance was passed by Congress that none of the men who had been raised by the several colonice should in future be distinguished as the troops of any particular colony, but as the forces of 'The United Colonice of North America."

"In the articles of the Confederation proposed by Dr. Franklin in July, 1775, the 1st article was:

"The name of this Confederacy shall henceforth be "The United Colonics of North America."

on, says: been read to you, says:

one receive the relation of the late to the solve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and closes with the assertion, 'We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, declare that these United Colonies are, and

Union.'

"By Art. 13, it is declared, 'The Union shall be perpetual.' The present Constitution, which went into operation in 1789, says: 'We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.'

"And article 6, says: 'This Constitution, and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the Land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary not withstanding.'

"With these historical proofs before us, there can be no doubt that it was the 'United Colonies' that made the 'Declaration of Independence,' in which they proclaimed themselves 'one people.' It was the United States bound together by the Articles of Confederation into a 'perpetual Union,' which secured our independence by their armise; and it was 'the people of the United States' that formed the present Constitution of the United States, and declared it to be the supreme law of the land.

"So, in truth, there never was a separate independent State among us."

"The very net which brought us into life as States."

ent State among us.
"The very net which brought us into life as States

"The very not which brought us into life as States made us United States.
"And our forefathers declared the Union to be per-petual, binding on themselves and their posterity."

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

GLEANINGS FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.

Salling of the C. S. Steamer Sumter.—The first vessel of our little navy, the C. S. steamer-of-war Sumter, sailed on Saturday last on a cruise, having run the paper blockade of Lincola Aboition war steamers off the mouth of the Mississippi. As she has now made a good offing, and is far out on the ocean wave, we hope soon to hear of some dashing exploits in the way of captures. She has a picked crew, and her compander is known to be a most brave and chivalrous sailor, and he has under him a most gallant set of officers. The following is the list:

of officers. The following is the list:

Community, Raphael Semmes; Lieutenants, John M. Kells,
R. F. Chapman, W. E. Evans, J. M. Stribling; Paymaster,
Henry Myess; Passed Assistant Stripton, Francis L. Galt, Lieutenant of Martines, Becket K. Howell; Midaldpinen, Richard F.
Armstrong, W. A. Hicka, A. G. Hungins, J. D. Wilson: Gamer,
Thos. C. Cuchy, Salimeker, M. P. Benstert; Engineers—First
Assistant, acting as Chief, Miles J. Freeman; Second Assistant,
W. P. Brooks; Third Assistants, Mathew O Brien and Staneon
W. Commings. She has a crew of 65 non and 20 marines.
[N. O. Picayuns, July 2.

A Letter from the Hox. Ws. L. Yancey.

The Monizonery (Ala.) Post says a letter has been received from the Hox. Wm. L. Yancey, one of our Commissioners to Europe, in which he states that our independence will certainly be recognized by fragiand during the month of August, and that he expects to be at home in September.

PARATION IN MOBILE.—Mr. Forsyth has issued his proclamation, in accordance with the resolution of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and Common Council of the City of Mobile, for an election on the 5th, to ratify the proposed tax of 20 per cent on all taxable property, and also an additional tax of 1 per cent on the property of non-residents of the Confederate States, for the purpose of applying the amount raised from those sources to the defense of the city and other warlike objects.

A Suspected Parson.—The Savannah News of Tuesday says: "We understand that an individual known to be a prominent Abelitioust, and suspected she is now upon the seas. The Illinois brings Major

of being a spy, was in this city last week, and left here on Friday for Charleston. His name is Geo. W. Rama. He is a citizen of Newburgh, New-York, but registered himself at the hotel here as from Alabama. He has,

perhaps, left Charleston before now. THROWING THEIR SHORS OFF. - A gent'en the Eastern person of Virginia says that the Virginia and North Carolina troops picked up eight hundred pairs of shoes at a point near the Great Betdel light, the same having been thrown away by the

TARRYD AND COTTONED .- A German Dane. Haywood was tarred and cottoned in New-Orleans on Saturday last, for having joined several companies and refusing to go with any to the seat of war.

SUGGESTIVE.—We learn from a gentleman who has just returned from New-York, that the sealed cars which recently passed through Baltimore to Philadelphis, and supposed to contain the archives of the Government, turn out to have contained the dead bodies of the Federalists killed at Betael and Vienna.

[Coulsville Courier.

erament, turn out to have contained the dead bodies of the Federalists killed at Betaet and Vienna.

Rayed the Pricz.—All the newspapers in Savannah and Augusts have raised the price of subscription.

The Chors.—The prospect of a good cotton crop in Georgia is flattering. The Augusta Chronicle says:

"We learn from one of our citizens who was precent, that Vice-President Stephens made one of his best speeches at Elberton yesterday (Thursday). The auditione was enthusiastic in the cause, and the planters of Elbert very generally subscribed half their growing crop. This is what we might expect from that sterling old county. Mr. Stephens will speak at Lincolnton tomorow, and at Appling on Monday bext, and we hope to hear a good account from Lincoln and Columbia. We saw a statement some days ago that the planters of Alabama would subscribe 100,000 bales of cotton to the Confederate loan. If they do, they will have to buy it, for they do not produce that much. But we think Georgia and Alabama together may subscribe 500,000 bales, worth \$25,000,000, something like half, or perhaps a little more, of their whole production this year. The remaining Cotton States will probably subscribe 1,500,000 bales, worth \$25,000,000, something like half, or perhaps a little more, of their whole production this year. The remaining Cotton States will probably subscribe 1,500,000 bales, worth \$25,000,000, something like half, or perhaps a little more, of their whole production this year. The remaining Cotton States will probably subscribe 1,500,000 bales, worth \$25,000,000.

The War on Newspapers.—The Southern journalist can only set before you one dish: braggadocia a la mode, with fire sauce; and that is a dish of which you become soon tired. These papers are meager in their general news department, cut off, as they are, from Northern mails; and some of them have fallen sadly away from their former proportions. The Charleston Mercury best maintains uself. It is not reduced in size, and has correspondents at the seat of war who keep it AN INCIDENT .- After the Vienna battle last week,

An incident.—After the Vienna battle last week, a South Carolina soldier, who had been out on a scout, was arrested by three retreating Yankeez, who, after disarming him, set out for the Federal camp, "calculatia" largely, no doubt, on the welcome plaudits that a waited them for their beroic exploit. But all things fair are doomed to fade. After marching some distance the party came to a halt, stacked arms, which were topped with the sword bayonet, and two of them went in pursuit of water, leaving the Carolina captive in charge of the Yankee captor. The former watched his time, and, when the watering party was out of charge of the lanker and the watering party was out of sight, seized a bayonet, and at a single stroke almost severed the head from the body of his companion, after which he quietly took possession of the arms, and marched to the camp of his friends.

[Leesburg (V.) Mirror.

marched to the camp of his friends.

BLOCKADE OF THE PORT OF ST. MARKS.—On Sunday afternoon the United States steamer Mchawk, Lieut. Strong commanding, arrived below St. Marks, and anchoved within the bar—but early on Monday morning it was discovered that she d opped some distance farther down, and was anchored about six miles below Fort Williams. She probably drew too much water for the place where she at first anchored. Nows having reached Tallahassee of her arrival, Capt. Gamble's company of volunteers proceeded to the fort. Before their arrival, however, a boat from the steamer, with a fag of truce approached the shore and communicated with Capt. Max well, in command of the fort, informing him of the object of their mission, which is to enforce a strict blockade of the port. The Mohawk is a steamer of 416 tune, carries six guns, with a crew of 110 mev. Orders have been issued forbidding all intercourse between the chizons and the et-amers, except through the proper channel. When the Mohawk came in over the bar in St. Marks Bay, and showed her teeth to the boys in Fort Williams, as if bent on a fight, Mrs. Davis, the daughter of Capt. Kennedy, the light-keeper, solitary and alone ascended the Light Tower with a large Confederate States flag, and in the face of the haughty war steamer, defiantly threw its folds out to the hereze. "Long may it wave."

Tallahassee Floridian.

Tarasonable Acts.—One Conder, a butcher of St. Mary's market, has been a rested, and is now in prison.

to the breeze. "Long may it wave."
[Tallabassee Floridian.

Takasonable Acts.—One Conder, a butcher of St.
Mary's market, has been a rested, and is now in prison, on the charge of having furnished supplies to the block-ading steamer Brooklyn. If his offense be fully proven, he ought to hung with the least possible delay. We learn that one of our heavy wholesale deniers has been charged with treason by one of his clerks, in buying exchange on Liverpool to the extent of \$10,000, and sending the same to a house in Boston; all in violation of the set of the Confederate Congress, which declares it unlawful sud treasonable to send money to the enemy. The clerk is a member of a military company, and having received marching orders, called upon his employer to pay him as much as was due to him of this month's salary; the employer abused him for his patriouism, and refused to pay him a ceat until he should serve out the full month. The clerk then carsed him for a thieving old Abolitionist, and went and made the above charge before one of the Courts. We will give the full particulars when the case comes up.

[N. O. Crescent.] the full particulars when the case comes up.

upon for North Carolina is an exceedingly beautiful one, says The State Journal. The colors are a red field with a single star in the center. On the upper extreme is the inscription, "May 20, 1775;" and at the fower, "May 20, 1861." There are two bars, one of blue and the other of white.

A NEGRO OUTRAGE.—Last Monday two runaway negroes entered the premises of Mr. Scott, living about a mile from the town of Delhi, Miss., where they n mile from the town of Penn, alses, were they found a little white girl and a negro man. The runsways attempted to abduct the child, but meeting with resistance from the servant, they cut him literally to pieces and fied away to the woods with the child. The occurrence has created great excitement.

[Mamphis Belletin.]

FIVE HUNDERD DOLLARS REWARD,-Mr. S. Hedi FIVE HUNDERD DOLLARS REWARD,—Mr. S. Hedi, the agent in New-Orleans of the Virginia Sewing-Machine Company, offers \$500 reward for the capture and delivery into his hands of the flag presented by the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-Machine Company of New-York to Company D., 13th Regiment N. Y. S. M. This presents a fine op-portunity for some of our gallant volunteers in Virginia of making a pile, when they come in contact with the New-York Sepoys.

FROM FORT PICKENS AND KEY WEST. The screw steamer Illinois, P. E. Terry commander ngaged in the transportation of munitions of war to Fort Pickens, arrived here yesterday. She left Fort Pickens June 20, and arrived at Tortugas June 30, having discharged her guns, shell, etc. at Tortugas, they not being required at Fort Pickens; left July 4, and arrived at Key West the same day. Left Key West July 8 at 3 p. m., and arrived in New-York July

The following ships were at Fort Pickens on the departure of the Illinois: United States steamships Missiesippi, Water-Witch, and Niagara; steamships Vanderbilt and Cahawba also. H. B. M. steamship Jason left the fleet on the 28th June, and proceeded to sea. At Tortugas, reports the bark David Wilson discharging coal. At Key West, on the departure of the Illinois, were

the following ships: United States steamship Niagara, she having come from Fort Pickens for coal; steamship Cabawba, bound for New-York, with Capt. Berry's Artiflery Company, waiting for coal and water; United States steam frigate Colorado; United States steamship Crusader, and steamship Salvor. On the 5th, the steamship State of Georgia came in from Fort Pickens, being ordered to Key West for coal for the fleet off St. Resa Lland; also, schooner Henry Nutt of Philadel-By news brought by the Cabawba up to the 5th of

July, no warlike movements had taken place at Fort Pickens. The State of Georgia took from Pickens two companies of Wilson's Zouaves, and left them at the fort on Tortugas Island, and took from Tortugas in exchange Capt. Dawson's company of artillery for Fort Pickens, to replace some of the men coming At Key West everything is quiet. Two prizes, the Brilliante and M. Stetson, are in the harbor, and four more are expected daily, all having been captured at

the mouth of the Mississippi. The report that the Brooklyn was ashore off one of the passes is incorrect. The screw-steamer Sumter, belonging to the Confed eracy (formerly the Habana), ran the blockade while

LOCAL MILITARY MATTERS.

The Colonels of the regiments which have been ordered to recruit to the force of 1,046 men, the regular army standard, find the closing of the Volunteer Depots of the State a very great annoyance, and are about suggesting the property of continuing the depot at the corner of Elm and Walker streets, under the command of an experienced officer. Ten or twelve of the City Volunteer Regiments have been ordered to increase their force, and yet there is no depot where they can report, or where the business created by such new levies can be transacted. The necessity for such as office, under the superintendence of an officer who understands the requirements of volunteer recruits, is obvious.

obvious.

STATE CAVALRY ORDERED INTO SERVICE.

Brigadier-General Hall has received instructions from Gen. Scott to forward at once to Washington one hundred horsenen from the First Brigade. They are expected to leave about Sanday. Companies are tendered by two cavalry regiments of the First Brigade, and they will be ready to depart as soon as Gen. Hall issues the order to that effect.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE'S REGIMENT.

Capt. Hayman is mustering this regiment into the United States service, one company having been mustered by him vesterday. Col. Stater expects that the regiment will be ready for service in about ten days.

COL. MC. RENNOLDS'S LINCOLN CAVALRY.

It was expected that the members of this corps were to provide their own horses. An order to the mustering officer directs that borses be purchased for the regiment at the expense of the Government. The uniforms and equipments are also to be provided by the Federal Government.

RECRUITS FOR THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGH-LANDERS. STATE CAVALRY ORDERED INTO SERVICE.

RECRUITS FOR THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGH-

RECRUITS FOR THE SEVENTY-NINTH HIGH-LANDERS.

Sixteen recruits for this regiment left by the 6 p. m. train yesterday, for Washington, under the command of Liout. Col. Elliott. Paymaster Elliott also left for Washington hast night. Recruiting for this regiment is still continued at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

HYMN-BOOKS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON'S KENTUCKY

to enlist about 70 more recruits.

TO THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS RESIDING IN NEW-YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

At a meeting of the Sons of Massachusetts held at the Astor House on Friday, 12th inst., it being represented that the call for additional regiments from that State had readered necessary a more permanent organization for their reception here it was, on motion of the Chairman of the former Committee, unanimously Resolved That it was expedient to call a general meeting for the purpose of making permanent arrangements for the proper reception of the Volunteer Regiments of Massachusette which may pass through this city.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to call such meeting. We therefore invite all the sons of Massachusetts residing in this vicinity to need at the Astor House on Monday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock, for the purpo e of carrying out the objects proposed:

It is eminently due to the patriotic soldiery of the Old Bay State, who, emulating the example of their ancestors, have so nobly responded to the call of their country, that their reception here should be worthy of the noble State which they represent, and the cause of the Constitution and the Union to which they have devoted their lives and a sacred honor which has ever been inviolate. That Massachusetts men may be in no wise behind their brethren of New-England in the cordial enthusiasm with which they hall and bid Godspeed to her soilory, let there be a rousing gathering of her sons.

WM. M. EVARTS.

MOSE H. GRINNELL, CHAN. EMERSON, FRANK E. HOWE. CHAS. N. EMER-ON, FRED'K G. ELDRIDGE, FRED'K A. FARLEY, ELISHA BACON,

of her sons.

WM. M. EVARTS.

MOSES H. GRINNELL,

STEPHEN H. TYNG,

GEORGE C. WARD,

WM. C. ERYANT.

New York City, July 12, 1861. RECEPTION OF THE SEVENTH MASSACHUSETTS

The Seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Colonel Couch, will arrive this morning at 7 o'clock, at the foot of Courtlandt street, and will be received by the Sons of Massachusetts, and eacorted to the City Hall, where an address of welcome will be delivered by Mr. Richard Warren. The men will then proceed to the Park Barrack, where they will stack their arms and partake of dinner. In the afternoon the men will resume their arms and march for the seat of war.

ARMY AND NAVY.

the Secretary of War. He has been sent to the great camps of the West, to examine minutely the hospital regulations there and to report on their condition, making such suggestions for the totroduction of new and the reforming of old systems, as may appear fit to him. It is said that the eminent gentleman is not preposessed in favor of the practice of appointing lady nurses. Cinciuna'i is rapidly becoming one of the "capitals" of the regular arroy. For the past week, the most important non-combatant movements to be chronicled have occurred there. On the 9th, 4 ambulances, 136 horses, 33 wagons, and 75 tents, were sent to Western Virginia. Then 2,000 additional borses, 3,000 sets of harness, 850 wagons, and 400 boxes of ordnance were registered at the office of the provider for the army. Major Hautler, a large clothing contractor for the service, also keeps his headquarters at "Porkopolis."

We have received a general order issued by the commanding officer of the department of California. After specifying various military movements already noticed, it contains this paragraph: "All officers charged with the care of public property will hold themselves in readiness at all times to protect it at every bazard. No property will ever be surrendered in this department." The sanitary reports lately forwarded from the medical officers on duty in the Golden State announce the health of the soldiers generally to be good.

The authorities have ordered that Companies A and

be good.

The authorities have ordered that Companies A and B, of the Governor s Island Permanent forty, are to be drilled as artillerists, and ready for any emergence. that mry occur. The order was read out on parade yesterday. Only one detachment of regulars, recruit-ed at neighboring stations, have arrived here this

Matters at the Navy-Yard remain in statu quo. draft of sailors arrived yesterday from Boffalo, and were transferred at once to the receiving-ship. A few non-commissioned officers of the Richmond were re-

Lovejoy of the bark Illinois, arrived on Thursday from Matanzas, reports among other vessels left in port, was the schooner Tamaulipas, formerly of New-Orleans. She had been fitted out for a privateer, but having a poop deck, her pivot gun could not be worked to advantage. Her commission was thrown up, and she then procured a register from the British Consul, and now flies the

steerage, and 2 1st cabin.

Hunt's light battery, Co. M, 87 men; Lieutenante

Clitze, Thompson, Bailey, Cherbourne, and Platt, Cuptains Burrows and Plunkett, seven discharged sea-

men, and fifteen discharged mechanics. Total, 109

VOUUNTEER DEPOT.

and Mercer streets.

HYMN-BOOKS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON'S KENTUCKY BRIGADE.

The Rev. Mr. Chidlaw, chaplain of this brigade, has made a requisition on the Army Committee of the New-York Young Mea's Christian Association for 10,000 copies of their popular "Soldiers' Hymn-Book." The Committee carnestly wish to supply the books, but are compelled to ask help from benevolent citizens to the extent of \$000 to \$3.00 before they can add to their existing liabilities contracted for publication purposes. Already, 25,000 Soldiers' Hymn-Books have been gratoitously distributed by this active and useful Committee; and we would urge that contributions for the supply of the gallant Kentuckians be sent at once to Frank W. Ballard, treasurer, No. 23 Wall street.

RECRUITS FOR DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Inspector General Mott yesterday inspected about forty recruits for Col. Duryee's regiment. They will leave for Washington this morning.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF BROOKLYN.

Col. Fowler left for the sent of war on Wednesday, with 145 recruits. On Thursday 25 more recruits for this regiment were forwarded to Washington, and Sergeant Jones remains bein dat the Armory prepared to enlist about 70 more recruits.

to enlist about 70 more recruits.
TO THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS RESIDING IN

Cant. G. L. Willard of the 8th Infantry has been or dered to join his company at Newport, Ky., where a large regular force is about to be concentrated. Capt. W. is one of the officers promoted from the ranks of the old army some years ago, and his company fortanately escaped the lot that befol the other companies of the 8th in Texas. Dr. J. Simmons of the Medical Department, U. S.

.. bas been detailed for a very important mission by

the Secretary of War. He has been sent to the great

were transferred at once to the receiving-ship. A few non-commissioned officers of the Richmond were replaced by privates from the barracks. A tremendous cargo of cannon, consisting of no less than 100 guns, are expected from West Peint. The Harriet Lane is still in dock, and the Richmond in the stream. An armament of 6 guns will be put on board the Rhode Island. The Iroquois is nearly ready for sea.

The little steam gunboat Anacostia has been detailed as the night guard-boat of the Rip Raps, off Fortress Monroe. The Minnesota, Santee, Susquebanna, Monticello, Stars and Stripes, Daylight, Adristic, Fanny, and six others, were off Monroe on the 10th.

A PRIVATER UNDER BRITISH COLORS.-Capt.

NEW LINE OF STRAMERS TO ST. JACO .- The new steamer Santiago, whose recent trial trip was very successful, will leave for St. Jago, Cuba, next Tuesday, the 16th inst. She is the first boat of the proposed line to be established between St. Jago and this

RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE COMMON

This Committee met Thureday afternoon. Aldermen Dayton and Frear, and Councilmen Gross and Cleveland were in attendance. Alderman Froment, Commissioner James B. Nicholson, the City Treasures, Mr. Devlin, Commissioner Groen and several other gentlemen were also present.

Mr. Tappan of the Croton for the use of the Croton Roard, and that a portion of the work had been appropriated for Belgian pavement for the use of the Croton Roard, and that a portion of the work had been begue. The work on some twenty sowers is going on at the present time. About 500 men are employed under supervision of this Department. Their paving hands would probably be discharged after nextweek.

Mr. Green said that there were about 1,000 men employed on the Central Park; 500 more could be employed advantageously if it was thought desirable to furnish work for needy laborers, provided the funds to just the more forthcoming. Of the \$50,000 stock advertised for at 6 per cent only \$70,000 had been taken. The Commissioners had about \$100,000 had over from last year. He thought the work could be done more economically now than at any other time. They were authorized to draw \$150,000 from the County through the Board of Sapervisors, but reduced the amount, and asked for only \$114,000.

Mr. Dayron was of opinion that not much relief could be anticipated from public works now in pre-

amount, and asked for only \$114,000.

Mr. Darron was of opinion that not much relief could be anti-insted from public works now in pregress. Caritalists seemed to prefer Government stock to City, especially as the former bore a higher rate of interest. Mr. DEVLIN referred to the action of the Chamba

Mr. DEVLIN referred to the action of the Chamber of Commerce in reference to the defenses of the harbor. Considering the defenseless condition of the harbor, i depend-ntly of the state of the country, the work ought to be done. It had always been difficult to get an appropriation for the defense of the harbor of New-York, while it had been easy to get them for Charleston or Pensacola, Southern men having always been opposed to anything of this kind for the North. Should this work be undertaken, it would farnish employment to thousands of laborers, particularly of that class, such as carpenters, mesons, stocharts, &c., who, from the stagnation in building, feel the present pressure severely.

layers, &c., who, from the stagnation in building, feet the present pressure severely.

The Committee held another meeting yesterday afterbood, at which a communication was received from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, giving a comparative statement of the number of persons in the institutions under their care during the months of May and June in 1860 and 1861. The increase in the first week in June '61 was 735; second week, 742; third week, 801; fourth week, 756—or an average of about 778 for the month. As there were but a few present, Mr. Leveridge moved an adjournment to Wednesday next at 1 o'clock, which was carried.

RPOOKLYN ITEMS.

DR. CUYLER'S CHURCH.-The Park Presbyteries Church of Brooklyn have carried their new and imposing editice up to the roof; and in order to insure the completion of the building they need a certain sumfor \$2,000 of which they must look to their Presby-terian neighbors of New-York and Brooklyn. Their present temporary house of worship is over-crowded, and a large number of families are excluded for want of 100m. The Park congregation are building an edifice of great size for a very moderate sum, and under a most favorable contract, and trust that the weakhy churches around them will not allow this important terprise to be arrested for want of timely aid.

Postmaster Lincoln has given notice to the effect that the Post-Office of the Western Division will be open on Sunday for delivery of letters only from 81 to 94 8. III. NEW CHURCH IN BROOKLYN .- The Warren street Methodist Episcopal Church, East Warren street, between Court and Smith streets, Brooklyn, erected under the superintendence of the late Rev. Joseph Law,

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENTS AT THE POST-OFFICE.

will be dedicated to-morrow by preaching at 101 a. m., by the Rev. J. P. Durbin, D. D.; at 3 p. m., by the Rev. Alfred Cushman, and at 71 by the Rev. C. D. Fore. The paster of the congregation is the Rev. J. WARREN STREET METHODIST CHURCH .- A flag in to be raised on the new Methodist Church in Warren street, between Court and Smith streets, to-day. Sov-

eral eminent speakers are expected on the occasion The ceremonies will commence at 5 o'clock p. m. APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY-YARD .- The follow ing appointments have been made: Master Carpenter, Robert W. Steel; Master Sawyer, Shanley; Timber Inspector, W. W. Hallock. The two latter held peri-

tions under President Taylor. Charge or Empezzlement.—A young man named Edward Home was arraigned before Justice Calaban on Friday morning, on a charge of embezzlement, on the complaint of Daniel Moore, grocer, No. 246 Grand street, E. D. The complaint set forth that the accused had been employed as a clerk for the com-plainant, and that he had at various times appropriated small sums of money belonging to complainant. The accused was committed for a hearing on Monday next.

DISMISSED.—Frederick Rightnor, formerly a member of the Sixth Precinct Police, has been dismissed from the force for alleged improper conduct with a young woman in whose company he was found by another peliceman at midnight some five weeks ago.

FIRE.—About % o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in a tenement house No. 86 North second street, owned by Clock & Miller, and compied by a number of families. The flames were extinguished before they gained much headway, and consequently but trifling damage was done.

N. M. Bestruction of Property.

Manchester, N. H., Friday, July 12, 1881.

A destructive tornado passed through Londonderry yesterday afternoon from the South-West. Several buildings were unroofed, a number of barns demolished. buildings were unroofed, a number of barns demolished, and orchards and crops ruined. The tornado swept about a third of a mile in width through valuable timber land, leveling everything of size, blockading the roads, and doing damage to the extent of many thousands of dellars. The people were much frightened and fied in all directions, but fortunately no one was injured.

Earthquake in Canada West. PRESCOTT, C. W., Friday, July 12, 1861.

An earthquake was felt here last evening, at 'clock. The shocks were quite violent, and laste pearly a minute.

Conung, Friday, July 12, 1861.

Conung, Friday, July 12, 1261.

About 9 o'clock, we experienced a severe shock from an earthquake, which lasted about a minute.

A severe shock of an eurthquake was felt bere at 9 o'clock last evening, which lasted for several seconds. It was felt at the same time at various places in Canada West. In Ottawa City chimneys were thrown down and buildings shattered. YELLOW FEVER .- The first cases of yellow fever

this season were reported yesterday. The brig H. C. Berry, from Matanzas, arrived at Quarantine with three patients, who were taken to the Floating Heap-tal, in the lower bay. There are now five vessels in quarantine, two in the upper, and three in the lower

THE OWNER OF THE SLAVER CITY OF NORPOLE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. SIE: Can you not inform a subscriber how it is the Mr. Albert Horn, the owner of the slave steamship City of Menfolk is suddenly forgotten by the District. Attorney, while the poor Captain is in jail, and will most probably be presented, and may suffer the penalty for his crime?

New-York, July 10, 1961.

The canker worms are doing much mischief to apple-trees in the vicinity of Newburyport. On so of the trees not a green loaf is left.



also Mr. Campbell for their very frank and candid expressions of the views of their side of the House with

The bill passed at 5 p. m., and the House adjourned.

Revolution of 1776.
"Under the British Government the States were en-

Dr. Franklin in July, 1775, the let article was:

"The name of this Confederacy shall henceforth be "The
United Colonies of North America."

"Article II. "The said United Colonies hereby severally
"Article II. "The said United Colonies hereby severally
onter into a firm league of friendship with each other, binding on
themselves and their posterity, for their common defense against
their enemies for the securities of their invertees and properties,
the safety of their persons and families and their mutual and general weilfare;" and, finally, it was declared that on failure of
peace with England, "this Confederation is to be deemed perpetual."

"The Declaration of Independence, which has just
been read to you, says: 'When In the course of has

of right ought to be, free and independent States.

"The articles of Confederation adopted in 1777, are entitled, "Articles of Confederation and perpetual " By Art. 13, it is declared, 'The Union shall be p

TAXATION IN MOBILE, -- Mr. Forsyth bas issued bi